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created in connection with each school] should make every effort to place her in the position where she has greatest opportunity to develop her particular abilities and can give the most efficient service. Fourth, close co-operation with the pupil who has gone to work and with her employer will enable the educator to profit by the experience of all concerned and continually to adjust the curriculum to changing requirements. Vocational education based on these four principles has three most desirable results: First, it will save the girl without the requisite qualifications from disappointment and failure in an occupation in which she has no chance for success. Second, it will raise the standard of the occupation. Third, it will provide those eligible for the occupation with the equipment which the prospective worker must have to insure success and advancement" (p. 174).

Boyhood and Lawlessness. The Neglected Girl. West Side Studies Carried on under the Direction of PAULINE GOLDMARK, Formerly Associate Director, New York School of Philanthropy, Member of Industrial Board, New York Department of Labor. New York: Survey Associates, 1914. Pp. xix+143.

For two years the New York School of Philanthropy maintained, through the generosity of the Russell Sage Foundation, a Bureau of Social Research under the direction of Miss Goldmark. It was then planned to make a study of a West Side district in New York, and in these two studies are presented some of the results of that undertaking. The first, "Boyhood and Lawlessness," is the work of two young men, E. M. Barrows and C. S. Childs, who lived in the district for nearly two years, whose experiences in that neighborhood interprets the records of 294 boys—learned of from the Children's Court (202), the Big Brother Movement (43), a special club (10), the Charity Organization Society (8), and from various other miscellaneous sources (31). The seven chapters deal with "His Background," "His Playground," "His Games," "His Group," "His Home," "The Boy and the Court," and "The Center of the Problem."

These types are direct and logical products of neighborhood conditions, just as many of the ways in which the boy finds his recreation simply announce the fact that he must invent for himself what his home fails to provide. The boy's inner life is bleak and wretched because every normal instinct of youth, all the qualities of which future men are made, have been sapped and stunted by the gray, grim neighborhood in which even play is crime. There are ten thousand hopeless little tragedies on the Middle West Side today; and our only answer to their appeal is to call for the police [p. 160].

There is an appendix, giving the statistical material; and there are twenty-eight photographs taken by Lewis W. Hine.

"The Neglected Girl," by Ruth S. True and Josephine Roche, is the second of these studies in neighborhood neglect. The chapters deal with "The Grip of

Poverty," "Where the School Law Failed," "Wage-Earning and New Relations at Home," "The Will to Play," "The Breakdown of Family Protection," and "The Italian Girl." There are two appendices on "The Economic Condition of the Families" and on "School Attendance Data." And so the volume of evidence swells, showing the cost of public and municipal neglect in child-misery and lost youth. Surely sooner or later the community will be aroused to its own concern for safeguarding the youth, whether boys or girls, in city homes and in city streets.

Mental and Physical Measurements of Working Children. By HELEN THOMPSON WOOLLEY and CHARLOTTE RUST FISCHER. Psychological Monographs, etc., XVIII, No. 1.

In this study from the laboratory of the Vocation Bureau of Cincinnati is published the first results of a study now in progress since 1910, of which, since 1911, Mrs. Woolley has been in charge. The investigation has for its purpose the collection of facts with reference to the comparative effect of working life and of school attendance upon children fourteen and fifteen years old. The undertaking is of course a very difficult one, possible only under such conditions as are fixed by the Ohio Child Labor Law of 1910, and valuable, too, only when conducted under such conditions of scholarly preparation, scientific equipment, and open-mindedness as characterize Mrs. Woolley's work.

The first instalment gives the results of tests invented and applied to 800 boys and girls when they left school at fourteen and to 679 of them later when they had been at work about a year.

The description of the tests and of the results of their application to these children has great significance for all interested in obtaining the best opportunities for normal children; while the discussion of the possible development along the same lines, of tests which may supplement the Binet-Simon tests and give a sound basis for measuring persons over ten years of age, gives hope of wiser judgment in the case of adolescent and adult subnormal persons than are now issuing from psychopathic clinics and bureaus of psychopathic research.

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Psychology of High School Subjects. By CHARLES HUBBARD JUDD. New York: Ginn & Co., 1915. Pp. 514. \$1.50.

It starts right. It begins with a survey of the teacher's problem. It limits its service to the special workers who most need light: the trainers of adolescent youth. It recognizes the practical fact that we are more narrowly governed by fashion as to what we in the high school shall teach than we are as to what we shall wear. A high-school man can individually indulge in a soft